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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 1156

BERNHARD N. BAKER



Bernhard N. Baker of Baltimore, nominated by President Wilson as one of the five members of the new shipping board which is to build up the American merchant marine, by government ownership if necessary.

NOBLES SLEW MONK?

Petrograd Papers Hint Murder of Czar's Confessor.

Reported That Young Aristocrats Killed Gregory Rasputin and Threw His Body in River.

London, Jan. 4.—The newspapers, in their Petrograd dispatches feature stories of the reported death of Gregory Rasputin, the Russian monk who, it has been reported, exercised great influence over Emperor Nicholas.

The reports of the death of Rasputin evidently are making a stir in Russia, not only on account of his personality but owing to allegations that two persons of exalted rank and a well-known former member of the duma were concerned in his taking off.

The general assumption in the stories is that Rasputin was murdered, and some of the accounts say so unqualifiedly. According to one story, two young aristocrats drove in an automobile the night of Friday-Saturday to a house on Korokhovaya street, where a man, assumed to have been Rasputin, entered the car, which then went to Yusupoff palace, which is owned by the young Prince Yusupoff, heir to Gen. Prince Yusupoff, aid to Emperor Nicholas.

Afterward the police heard shots and cries coming from the palace garden. Hastening there to make inquiries, they saw blood on the snow in the garden and were shown the carcass of a dog, which, they were told, had been shot because it was mad.

Meantime, according to another version, the body of a murdered man, wrapped in a fur coat, was placed in an automobile. The aristocrats took seats in the car and drove to Petrovsky Island, in the Neva. Investigation Saturday and Sunday led to the discovery of a freshly made hole in the ice, traces of blood, and many footprints near by. Divers descended into the river and found the body of Rasputin.

The names of the persons suspected as being concerned in the alleged murder are not printed, but it is stated that young Prince Yusupoff, after the events of the week-end, quit Petrograd for his Crimean estates, but that he subsequently returned to the capital. Young Yusupoff is related to the imperial family by marriage.

LABOR'S CLERKS ASK RAISE

Think American Federation of Labor Should Pay Them What It Demands for Others.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A committee from a local union of office clerks sought a conference with Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor today in an effort to have the federation pay its clerks employed at national headquarters here the same rates advocated by the federation for government clerks—\$3 a day minimum and \$200 increase for those now earning \$3 daily. An officer of the union explained in a statement that about sixty office employees of the federation of labor are members of the clerks' organization, which in turn is affiliated with the federation and cannot order a strike without the federation's approval.

RELENTLESS WAR BY THE KAISER?

Chicago Newspaper Says Germany Is Prepared to Launch Campaign of Extermination.

U-BOATS TO DEFY THE WORLD

Thousands of Airplanes, 650 Great Submarines and 200 Monster Zeppelins to Be Used—Declares Plans Are Ruthless.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The Chicago Evening American announced that it has information from a confidential source telling of the relentless warfare of extermination by air and undersea that Germany is prepared to launch in the event that the entente allies reject her peace proposals.

In the offices of the German ambassador in Washington there is, according to the information that came to the American, an official statement of Germany's deft to the world.

This statement is ready for release, perhaps within 48 hours, certainly as soon as Germany is convinced that there is no present prospect of peace.

Plans Are Ruthless.

The mode of warfare, according to this information, that Germany has planned, is the most ruthless, the most destructive, in the history of the world. Nothing like it has ever been attempted before, nothing like it has ever been conceived by mortal mind. It will, if carried out—according to the American's informant—make all other events of the present war of nations pale into insignificance.

Germany is declared to have ready for this tremendous onslaught:

Six hundred and fifty super-submarines, submersibles bigger and greater and more capable of destruction than any the world heretofore has known.

Five hundred and fifty of the smaller type submarines, each one capable of sending the largest ship that floats to the bottom.

Two hundred giant Zeppelins.

One thousand airplanes.

All of the super-submarines and those of the smaller type, all of the huge Zeppelins and aircraft are said to be ready and fully equipped.

Prepared to Serve Notice.

Germany is prepared to serve notice to the world, says the American's informant, of her intention to:

Blockade the sea.

Destroy London.

To sink without warning any ship of any nation, neutral or otherwise, bound for any port that has even the slightest connection with the allied nations.

Ships flying the American flag are said to be included in the latter category.

The governing forces of the central powers are declared to have approved the program that Germany has mapped out, that German ingenuity has devised and that German enterprise has made possible.

11 FRENCH CHIEFS OUSTED

War Minister Transfers Them to Reserve to Keep New Blood at Front.

Paris, Jan. 4.—General Lyautey, minister of war, is following vigorously the policy begun with the relieving of General Joffre of supreme command of the armies in France and constantly is injecting new blood into the higher commands. One of his first acts as minister of war was the transfer of eleven generals to the reserve, promoting in their places younger men who had made their marks in the recent fighting along the Somme and at Verdun.

MORE BREAD FOR GERMANY

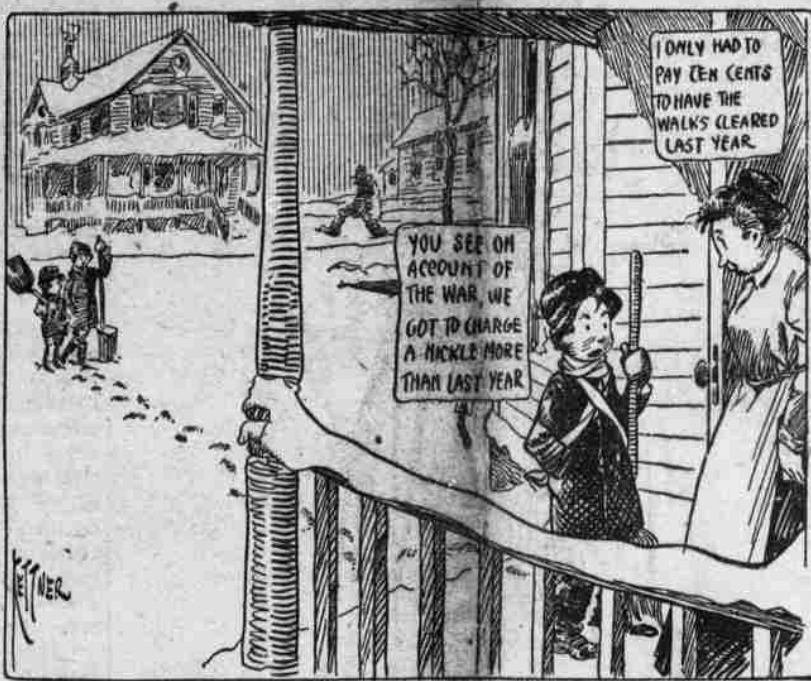
Country's Corn Crop Shows 1,500,000 Increase—Good Turnip Output Also Reported.

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—A Berlin semi-official telegram says that the bread corn harvest of Germany this year will exceed that of last year by 1,500,000 tons. The deficiency in the potato harvest, which is considerably under the average, will be chiefly offset by the very good turnip crop. The reduction of 50 per cent in the use of barley for brewing purposes will help greatly in overcoming the effects of the poor potato yield, the reports set forth.

ALL CHINAMEN KILLED BY VILLA

Laredo, Texas.—Every Chinese and Syrian in Torreon was killed by Villa forces when they evacuated that city, according to advices received in usually well-informed Mexican circles here.

BLAME THE WAR



TEUTONS MINE BRITISH PORTS

Dutch Liner Nieuwe Amsterdam Narrowly Escapes Disaster Near Falmouth Harbor.

SWEPPER BLOWN UP; 7 PERISH

German High Explosives Placed at the Entrance to All Principal English Ports, Say Passengers Arriving at New York.

New York, Jan. 4.—Passengers arriving here on the Holland American line steamer Nieuwe Amsterdam say that German mines containing exceptionally high explosives have been planted close to all the large harbors in England, Scotland and Wales. They point to the experience of the Nieuwe Amsterdam and their own narrow escape as confirmation.

Trawler Blown Up.

Upon its arrival off the harbor of Falmouth, England, from Rotterdam, a British trawler was sent out of Falmouth to sweep the Channel for the entrance of the Dutch steamship. The trawler struck a mine and was blown to bits, seven of her crew of twelve men being killed. The trawlers then proceeded the Nieuwe Amsterdam, dragging the Channel. The wreckage of the trawler that was blown up was scattered about the harbor mouth as the steamship passed in. Captain Baron said the mines were laid only half a mile off the entrance to Falmouth harbor.

The passengers heard that the mine planting was started two weeks ago, preceding the order of the admiralty forbidding the announcement by British firms in this country of the sailing and arrivals of vessels. They asserted that the mines were anchored instead of being set adrift promiscuously in the war zone about the British Isles and that submarines with compartments for divers were used in laying them.

Thames Mouth Mined.

The Channel ports of Southampton, Plymouth and Falmouth were said to be mined outside first. The passengers heard that mines were placed off Thameshaven at the mouth of the Thames to catch vessels bound for London and later the floating bombs were placed off Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow, Cardiff and Swansea.

GIRL'S SLAYING A PUZZLE

Philadelphia Police Still Unable to Solve Mystery of Death of Beautiful Model.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—Three days after the body of Grace Roberts, the advertising art model, was found in her uptown apartment, the police are still trying to unravel a maze of clues and, apparently, are as far from a solution of the mystery as they were when the crime was discovered. Captain of Detectives Tate persists in the theory that the murder was committed by a degenerate. He believes the slayer to have been a negro.

TEUTONS ATTACK RUSS WORK

Austro-German Troops Capture Three Officers and 127 Men East of Zloczow.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—East of Zloczow, near Maneyov, in Galicia, Austro-German troops attacked the Russian trenches, capturing three officers and 127 men, the war office announced. South of Drysvaty lake (in the Drinsk sector) Russian raiding detachments were chased off.

WAS CONTRARY TO UNWRITTEN RULES

TO MENTION GERMAN ENVOY'S NAME, THE SENATOR SAYS, IN RESOLUTION DEBATE.

That America's Note Was Tied To Aid Teutons in Making Terms They Desired, Solon Says.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—After another debate on Senator Hitchcock's resolution to have the Senate endorse President Wilson's peace note, during which Senator Lodge attacked the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, for having made a public statement approving the note, the Senate again deferred action and will take up the question. Senator Lodge's open mention of the German envoy's name, which the Senator said he knew was contrary to unwritten rules of Senate proceedings, was the sensation of a speech in which the Senator declared that although he accepted in full faith President Wilson's statement that the note was in no way suggested by nor associated with the peace proposals of the German allies, nevertheless he believed such statements as the German ambassador's had added to the opinion that the note was timed and designed to aid Germany in making the peace terms she desires.

PRIEST SECURES HIS PARDON.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Dunne granted a pardon to Herman Billik, who, in June, 1907, was sentenced in Cook county to be hanged for the murder of Mary Vzal. Previously the death sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment. Billik's freedom is due to the untiring efforts of Father Peter J. O'Callaghan, of Washington, D. C., formerly of Chicago, who through nine years had fought for the prisoner's liberty.

NORWAY FACES FAMINE IN FUEL.

Christiania.—Only the British legation here and the Norwegian fishing steamers which supply fish to England are exempted from the British government's prohibition against the export of coal to Norway. It is feared that the British action may bring about a coal famine.

Quake Rocks Tennessee Towns.

Knoxville, Jan. 4.—A seismic disturbance, accompanied by a noise resembling a peal of thunder, occurred in a wide area of which Mascot, Tenn., was the center. It was of pronounced intensity, but resulted in no material damage aside from shattered window glass and dishes.

500 CARRANZISTAS DESERT

Join Villa Army at Los Medinos—Bandit Now Has Force of 10,000 Men.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 4.—Attacked by Villistas at Los Medinos, 500 Carranzistas sent south from Juarez, deserted to the commands of Colonels Ochoa and Tames, according to word received here. This defection brings the number of Villistas between Juarez and Chihuahua City up to about 10,000 men. An attack on Chihuahua by General Salazar is expected.

French Steamer Leon Sunk.

Brest, Jan. 4.—The French steamer Leon has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was saved. The Leon measured 2,401 tons gross.

U. S.-MEXICO PARLEY FAILS

Carranza Refuses to Accept Protocol Signed by President Wilson.

MAY RECALL GEN. PERSHING

Withdrawal of Arredondo as Ambassador Designate Adds to Complications—Text of Protocol Made Public.

New York, Jan. 4.—Juan T. Burns, Carranza consul general here, was arrested charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunition to Vera Cruz in violation of President Wilson's embargo proclamation of October, 1915.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The American-Mexican joint commission reported the parting of the ways in its efforts to settle the differences between the United States and the Carranza government.

After an all-day session, threshing over the latest refusal of Carranza to sign the protocol framed by the commission, the American commissioners made public the terms of the protocol, indicating that the negotiations had reached a conclusion. Secretary of the Interior Lane, chairman of the American section, made it clear that Carranza's refusal to sign the protocol was flat and final. The protocol made public provided simply for the withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico and their replacement by Carranza military forces.

Mexican Envoy Leaves.

Further complication of affairs came with the withdrawal of Eliseo Arredondo, who for the past 14 months has been ambassador designate of Mexico to the United States. The affairs of Mexico in Washington are left in the hands of a de facto chargé d'affaires. The withdrawal of Arredondo is known to be permanent although he said he might return to Washington.

Withdrawal of the American expeditionary force under the command of Major General Pershing is in immediate contemplation by the administration, according to persons close to President Wilson.

Text of Protocol.

It reads as follows:

"The American and Mexican Joint Commission.

"Memorandum of an agreement signed this twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, by Franklin K. Lane, George Gray and John R. Mott, special commissioners of the president of the United States of America and Louis Cabrera, Ignacio Bonilla and Alberto J. Paul, special commissioners of the Citizen First Chief of the constitutional army, intrusted with the executive power of the Mexican nation.

"Article I.—The government of the United States agrees to begin the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexican soil as soon as practicable, such withdrawal subject to the further terms of this agreement, to be supported not later than —; that is to say, forty (40) days after the approval of this agreement by both governments.

"Article II.—The American commander shall determine the manner in which the withdrawal shall be effected, so as to insure the safety of the territory affected by the withdrawal.

"Article III.—The territory evacuated by the American troops shall be occupied and adequately protected by the constitutional forces, and such evacuation shall take place when the constitutional forces have taken possession south of the American forces so as to make effective such occupation and protection. The Mexican commissioners shall determine the plan for the occupation and protection of the territory evacuated by the American forces.

"Article IV.—The American and Mexican commanders shall deal separately, or wherever possible in friendly co-operation with any obstacles which may arise tending to delay the withdrawal. In case there are any further activities of the forces inimical to the constitutional government which threaten the safety of the international border along the northern section of Chihuahua, the withdrawal of American forces shall not be delayed beyond the period strictly necessary to overcome such activities.

"Article V.—The withdrawal of American troops shall be effected by marching to Columbus, or by using the Mexican Northwestern railroad to El Paso, or by both routes, as may be determined most convenient or expedient by the American commander.

"Article VI.—Each of the governments, parties to this agreement, shall guard its side of the international boundary. This, however, does not

MRS. D. F. BROWN



Mrs. D. F. Brown, who recently arrived in New York for a visit, is an expert aviator and flies for the English army in France.

DEPORT 250 WORKERS

Strikers and I. W. W. Agitators Arrested in Minnesota Woods.

Towns in Logging Section of the State Aroused by Disorders—Take Drastic Steps.

Virginia, Minn., Jan. 4.—Two hundred and fifty woodsmen, strikers and industrial workers of the world, agitators, were arrested at Cusson and were rushed here on a special train. Authorities will place them in a vacant building under heavy guard until they can be arraigned later. "I believe the situation is well in hand," Sheriff John Menning is quoted as saying. "They are beaten and will all be out of the northern St. Louis county woods by Thursday. They have done nothing but rough work. They are disturbers, inciting trouble and we propose to get rid of them."

With Jack Beaton, I. W. W. organizer and recent head of the woods and mill strike "somewhere in Wisconsin," the strikers and I. W. W. agitators are without a recognized leader. Those claiming to be in command, however, declared that the orders of municipal authorities, warning all I. W. W. sympathizers to get out of the district will not be heeded.

WOMAN ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Miss Simpson of St. Louis First of Her Sex to Have Privilege of the Upper House.

Washington, Jan. 4.—For the first time a woman, Miss Jessie L. Simpson of St. Louis, has the privileges of the floor of the senate. She was appointed secretary to the senate foreign relations committee last night by Senator Stone, and is the first woman to serve as secretary of a senate committee, a position carrying with it the privilege of the floor. Miss Simpson has been the senator's secretary for several years.

U. S. HAS EXPORT RECORD

Surpasses All Marks in 1916, Exceeding Great Britain by \$1,000,000,000.

New York, Jan. 4.—From the United States in 1916 manufactures were exported to a value greater than the value of manufactures exported from any other country in any year, according to a compilation issued today by the National City bank, which showed that the year's total exceeded \$3,000,000,000, as against \$2,012,000,000, the highest export record ever made by Great Britain, formerly the world's largest exporter of manufactures.

preclude such co-operation on the part of military commanders of both countries as may be practicable.

"Article VII.—The agreement shall take effect immediately upon approval by both governments. Notification of approval shall be communicated by each government to the other."

The protocol was signed by both American and Mexican commissioners, Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador designate to Mexico, called at the White House and spent nearly an hour in conference with President Wilson. It is believed he will be ordered to his post soon.